EUROPE

British Opinion of American Treasury Finance and the Public Debt.

The Empress of France in Turkey and Greece.

Brilliancy and Splendor of the Fetes in Constantinople.

THE RADICAL "REDS" MEETING IN PARIS.

special correspondence and newspaper mail reports in detail of our cable telegrams to the 20th of October, additional to the exhibit which appeared in our

A Paris journal of the evening of the 28th of Octo-

ber reports:—
The state of the Prince de Metternich, after his duci wound, has altered for the worse, so that the Princess has been summoned from Bohemia, by a telegraphic message, to the Château of Robertsau, near Strasburg.

Don Carlos of Spain has hired a country house between Vevey and Montreux, France, in which he proposes to pass the winter season with the Duchess, his wife, and a numerous suite.

A communication from Nice to Paris announced

that Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, accompa-nied by his Secretary, Rev. Mr. McNeirny, after two days' stay at the Grande Hôtel Paradis, left on the 21st uit. for Rome by the Corniche road. Several American families had also taken their departure for

Cardinal de Bonsid has sent to the Pope and the Emperor Napoleon his resignation as Archbishop of Lyons, his great age not permitting him longer to

The Great Eastern steamship, with the portion of the British Indian telegraph caple to be laid between Bombay and Aden, left the Nore on Sunday, October 24, for Portland, where she completes her coaling, and will leave the first week in November for Bom bay, touching at St. Vincent and the Cape of Good Hope. The following telegram reports her pro-

gress:—
Captain Halpin, Steamship Great Eastern, Portland,
to Captain S. Osborn, London:—
Arrived here alter a spiendid passage. Engines
worked most satisfactority. Steamed nine and averaged eight and a half knots per hour during passage.

United States Treasury Finance and the Pub-

lic Debt.
The London Times of the 27th of October publishes the following editorial on the above subject, of which we have already had a brief notice by cable

creditor. We will not believe that the nation, as such, requires to have any other reason besides the creditor's right pointed out to it.

Arguments of this sort are, in fact, of force neither with repudiators nor non-repudiators. The latter would not need them and the former would not understand them. Mr. Boutwell is more successful when he descends to lower levels, and shows what wastefulness is involved in halting between the two courses. Something might be said for repudiating boilty and at once the entire debt of nearly 2,500,000. The act would probably destroy the whole trade and credit of the country, but the schemes which Mr. Secretary Boutwell properly sigmatizes as all alike snares and deitsions bring upon the Treasury all the penalties of dishonesty without any of the possible profits. It does not matter which of the various plans mooted at political gatherings, though never intended to be need upon, is the favorite for the moment—weether that by which the amount of interest alroady received by the creditor is to be set off against his principal, and thus the debt is to be declared aircady wholly or partially liquidated, or whether the creditor is to be forced to accept repayment in greenbacks. Under any of these arrangements he would receive less than was the stipulated price for the help he rendered the Union in its embarrassments, and his security is proportionately depreciated. He is entitled to his large literest so long as he remains unpaid. But if it were as certain that the United States would not repudiate their public debt as that England or Holland will not repudiate theirs, the American government would be able to borrow money at two or more per cent less interest than it now pays, and with this Iresh loan it might buy up and cancel the present debt. While the war of secession continued it was natural that the American Treasury should be obliged to pay high for money borrowed. The main reason now, however, why it is still paying at a rate of not far irom twice as much interest as is paid

long as he receives his interest and can recover his principal he will not analyze minutely the reasons assigned for acting justly and honestly by him. But it is of importance, if not for the present individual creditors, yet for the general interests both of America and of Europe, that the American people should settle down into a frame of mind more consistent with the sanctity of the rights of oreditors than Mr. Secretary Bout-

well's well-intentioned remarks imply to be their case at present. They must recognize the fruth that money borrowed is to be presumed worth the terms of a loan are determined once for all at the terms of a loan are determined once for all at the time when it is contracted. It is for the interest of European capitainsis that they should be able to invest money in America with coundence. A land with almost unlimited resources, as yet comparatively undeveloped, furnishes a protiable field for the investment of capital from countries with large accumulated weath. In investing capital there they become, as it were, partners with the American people. They gain by receiving larger profits than they would have obtained from the same capital at home. America, however, whose natural resources but for this saivance of capital must have remained did and latent, gains infinitely more. But whatever implies a disposition in the American people to take to itself a liberty to revise the terms of a loan, whether public or private, at a later period, and to repudiate the partnership based upon it as soon as the speculation is beginning to become valuable, repulses capital, and in the same degree throws back the development of American weaith. The only sound rule to give capital courage to permost discroughly the Territories of the Union is that "a bargain is a bargain," and that it is a sufficient reason why the one party is bound to keep it that the other party to it has made his arrangements on the faith of its being kept. This is a principle which is perfectly consistent with Mr. Secretary Boutwell's piez for payments in coin, on the ground of the wild is perfectly consistent with Mr. Secretary Boutwell's piez for payments in coin, on the ground of the vilcans; but it seem to us one which is a good deal simpler and safer for State financiers to insist upon.

TURKEY.

The Empress Eugenie's Visit and Its More Immediate Effects-Revolution in the Governmental System-The Tour in Constantino ple-An Imperial Escort-Trip to the "Sal tan's Valley"-Paris Built Charlots-Murat's American Born Grandson-Native "Vivus"-The Sultan's Appearance and Decorations-How the Empress Was Dressed and Looked The Imperial Military Review-Gorgeous Scene by Public Illumination and Moonlight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18, 1869. Since the arrival of the fair Empress of France at Constantinople all other subjects have been set aside. The novelty of such a visit has made a deep impression upon the minds of the Mussulman part of the population, so little accustomed to see women Whether it will effect any change in the condition of the Turkish females, and particularly the wives of the Suitan and his Ministers, remains slaves of no intellectual education, as a matter of course, and, therefore, are entitled to a less degree of respect and regard than would have been the case had it been otherwise with them. For this, however, they are not to clame. The system is de-

The visit of the Sultan to Europe in 1867 was a great event in the history of the Ottoman dynasty. It was undertaken amid much opposition on the part of his people and, perhaps, some want of conidence in his own. It has produced very important wonderful rapidity. Great events have great effects. They deeply impress a whole people. Perhaps no-where, more than in Stamboul, is the public so nuch embodied in the person of the sovereign. He is like the queen bee of a hive. Without him all would be confusion, while with him all is order and tran-quility. This is the result of many centuries of deendence upon and subjection to the will of a sovereign who has hitherto been absolute. During

The London Process of the series of colories positions, which we have already has a bord notice by calculated which we have already has a bord notice by calculated which we have already has a bord notice by calculated the process of the process o

costly jeweiry. She partook there of luncheon with the Shifan.

On Saturday the Empress visited that part of the Bosphorus shores known as Hunkian Escalasce, otherwise the "Shifan's Valley." It is situated on the Asiatic side of the Straits, at the look of the highest elevation of either shore, called the Giant's Mountain, from the summit of which there is a magnineent view of hearly the whole of the Bosphorus, the city of Stamboul in the distance to the left, and a wide expanse of the Black Sea on the right. It is the same spot where the famous ship Argos, containing Custor and Pollux and many other of the worthles who figure in the Classical Dictionary in particular, and mythology in general ianued and put ashore those who wished to fight the King of the Country. As the latter is said to have been killed in the souffle it is supposed that his motal remains were interred on the aummit of the neighboring height, and so gave to it its present hame.

The valley is a vast plant filled with trees, and down its centre flows a little brook of fresh water. At some distance from the Straits it makes a turn northward, so that, being surrounded on two sloes by high fails, it forms quite an amphitheatre. All the slope of the Clant's Mountain was covered with the tents of some 25,000 troops encamped there for no occasion of the review got up for the entertainment of the Empress. Far up the valley, near the fulls on the right, the Suitan has had erected one of the most beautiful and picturesque glocks which has been seen in any part of the word. It is altogether of an Arabesque character, in rose and gold, of two stories high and quite open in front. A stairway runs to the upper elevation. All of the interior is of the same style, the curtains red or dark rose, with gold fringes. Even the papering is of the same; all most harmoniously combined with experience and for its architecture carries the spectator back to the time of Richard the Lion-flearted and Saiaddin. Just such an one, it may be supposed, received Francis I. of

carry us back—only a short period—and recall the late civil war in Uandis, and remember that the Emperor Napoleon strongly recommended this same sultan to give dip this Island to Greece—probably as a concession to the Emperor of Russia—this interview of his faur Empress with the same Sultan is full of significant importance. It shows a total change in the policy of the Emperor Napoleon, and a disposition to cultivate an alliance with Turkey unfavorable to the preclamons of Russian schemes in the East. It is said here that from reasons of a political character the Russian government exerted all of its indisence at Paris to prevent the visit of the Empress to Constantinopie, and only succeeded in indicing the French government to consent to favor her pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where exists a continuous conflict between the rival Churones of the East and West—the Catholic and the Greek.

The two sovereigns reached this paylion in open carriages, each drawn by four horses, the work of a Faris tradessman, who is the Sultan's coachmaker. The horses, as well as their harness, are European, and the former as time as those of any sovereign in the world. But a few years ago the state carriages of the Ottoman Court were huge glided charlots, much resembling those of the time of fouis KIV., or even still further back, and drawn by norses caparisoned with the gaudiest of materials. Many, indeed, were even huge wooden venicles, all of two dwood, without any springs, and drawn by oxen. Even during the reign of the father of the present Sultan the ladies of the imperial harem made their excursions in these same equipages, called new Araboa. The change has been speedy and great, and marks the progress made in such material. Many, indeed, were even huge wooden venicles, all of the coachmen and outriders are Frenchmen, dressed in the Oriental livery of the Sultan—full trousers and richly worked vests and jackets, somewhat of the Zouave character. It need scarcely be added that all wear the red fee, a woollen cap of Turkey. As anoth

vantage his hassar uniform of red pantaloons, short jacket and famed Poliman cloak thrown over his left shoulder, the whole surmounted by a tail bearskin cap.

Forty years age the Sultan would not have dared to appear in such company in the presence of his people, and much less of his soldiery. Now it was evident that all fully approve of his conduct, and frankly participate in the hospitalities offered by their sovereign to the beautiful Empress of France, as he alighted from the carriage and offered her his right arm, and so assended the stairway to the upper floor of the pavilion, there was an immense shout of approval, and even of admiration, from the vast crowd spread over the valley. Even the Turkish women, in their white veils and varied colored cloaks, clapped their hands with joy and excitement, and cried out in no measured terms, Machatali Machatlahi Affarim, Afarin Podishaksumez! which may be interpreted, "Bravot bravo, our noble and gailant sovereign " Indeed, no one could mistake the vast change which has core over the public mind, feelings and sentiments, even of a religious character, among all classes of the people of Constantinopie, and this, too, within so few years. The Sultan and Caliph has lost none of his political and religious prestige among his people by his voyage to inidel lands and his Curtistian mode of respect and gallantry towards the inidel Empress.

To the left of the platform on which the Sultan and the Empress alighted, followed by all of the ladies of her suite and the French and Turkish officers connected with her here, the Grand Vizier, ins Highness All Pacha, and all of the other Minsters of the government stood in a line to receive them, in full uniform. The Sultan was not in uniform, and only wore on his breast his own Decoration of the othermal in diamonds and the Legion of Honor presented to him in Paris by the Emperor. He is full six feet high, rather stout, but of a fine, manly figure. His beard was short and perfectly black, but one could remark that the hair on the

the latter dut not piay. The infantry-ain first, next the arthery, and lastly the cavairy-ain first, next the arthery, and lastly the cavairy-ain first, next the condition. During their passage the Seltan's band played marches, to which the troops kept good time. As each plateon passed by it cheered the Sultan and his fair guest. In this way some 25,000 men, of the three branches of the army, passed in review. The cavairy were all in the Circassian costume and looked unusually well. The arthery also, ench piece of cannon drawn by six black norses, told well for the ordinance department. The officers all sainted with their awords. At the conclusion Omer Facha and the Seraskiner dismounted and had the bonor of presenting their respects to the Sultan and the Empress, and a though her words were not heard by outsiders, there is no doubt but that they were sunable to the occasion.

The troops passed up the valley and ascended the heights where their teats were situated. The effect was very handsome, and gave to the pageant quite a mintary feature. Their bands played lively marches and their arms glistened in the sun. The encambment itself had quite a picturesque appearance. On this same spot, in 1852, were cheanped the forces sent by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, in company with an immense naval force, to protect Pultan Mahmoud II. against the invasion of his their release of thirty-seven years what changes nave taken place! Mahmond and his successor and son. Abdal-Madjid, have slept with their fathers. As third Sultan religns in their place. And yet it is remarkable that the successor of the old Pacna, also long since in his tomb on the banks of two great river Nile, gives trouble to this sovereign and perhaps will require all the moral force of me fair Empress to appease and calm his troubled spritt.

The Sultan and his guest again re-entered the cartiages and drove down to the dimense assembly collected in the valley, to a kiosk crected there on a slight slovation by a former Viceroy of Egypt, and subsequently many colored lamps.

As her vessel moved slowly down the stream, fire-works were sent up from floating platforms at another

in the Straits; the troops on the elevations fired off a few de fold with canhon and muskets. Far up on the hills their fishes could be distinctly seen and the "popping off" of heir reports heard by the speciators. The roar of artillery was immense. Nothing has been so grand and imposing since the cannonade before Sebastopoi, though in this case neither cannon balls, bursting shells nor musket balls carried death with them. Europe and Asia seemed combined to do honor to the fair guest of the Sultan, and the spectatie which they offered was most inimitable in any other portion of the universe.

GREECE.

The Empross of France in Athens—Reception by King George—Magnificent Scene. The correspondent of the London Times in Athens, writing on the 18th of October, records the arrival and reception of the Empress of France in that city

in extense, thus:—

Partly, no doubt, owing to the change of weather here, but also to a want of harmony between the intentions of the guest and the host, the visit of the Empress passed off but coldly. The Empress wished to be received, so to speak, en familie. The King was resolved to have a state reception. So between the two a system of mutual concessions was adopted which quite satisfied neither party. They say the real blame lies on the ladies of the aristocracy here, who had determined that their frais de toilette should not be wasted.

mon to wasted.

From ten o'clock on Tuesday morning the streets through which the Empress must pass were crowded—the Street of the Winds and the Street of Hermes and the numerous balconies were decorated with mags and bunting of all mations and colors, one enthusiastic housekeeper, on a background of many-colored carpet, had fastened on engraving of our liusticious visitor, fanked by others of her host and hostess, a proceeding which excited as much anuscinent as admiration. The Empress, who arrived in the Pirreus at nine o'clock not konday light, and shortly atterwards received a visit of congratulation from the Kinz, landed in state about cleven o'clock the next day. The energetic Mayor of Pirreus had arranged a very elegant decoration at the world of the particular of the process of the particular of the par

FRANCE.

The Day of the "Red?" Demonstration-Seene at the Poluts of Modern Revolution. From Paris, by mail, we have the following reports that named for the radical "Reds" demonstration

The whole day passed off most tranquilly, the only demonstration being on the Place de la Concorde and neighborhood, and even there everything was of the most modernaive character. The following is a brief account of the appearance of the localities in the vicinity of the Chamber towards the time when a manifestation might have been ex-

Pected:-HALF-PAST ONE.-Up to that hour only a few persons were to be seen on the bridge, and four deputies only appeared in the Palace of the Legislative Body, namely, M. Bourunt, M. Gillottet, M. de Saint Paul and M. Dugue de la Fauconnerie. These contemen made but a very short stay and departed.

A QUARTER TO TWO.—It was at his hour that the Emperor appeared on the terrace of the Tuiteries' caster, and was loudy thesered.

A QUARTER TO TWO.—It was at this hour that the Emperor appeared on the terrace of the Tuiteries' garden and was loudly cheered.

Two o'Clock.—3. Gagae came to make his demonstration. He placed himsels at the foot of the Obelisk, and as soon as about a hundred persons had collected he pronounced a speech, in which he declared that the happiness of the country consisted in a complete reform of the present system, that II the State bodies ought to be extripated, and particularly he Legislative channer. He ended by vocificating "Down with the Legislative Body" This harangue was received with ironical applicates and lauguter, some persons even throwing him sous, as it to a moanteban. A sergent de ville then told him to move on, which he id, leaving the money benind. He is an old man with white hair and having the appearance of being touched in the head.

There o'Clock.—A group formed on the Place de Bodrgogne, at the entrance of the Contr of Honor of the Plais Bourbon, composed of about a hundred individuals. It was promptly dispersed by the sergents-de-ville, but without any violence.

Nothing more occurred in the western part of Paris worth recording. Along the line of the bonie-vards and the Fautburg St. Antoline was everywhere tound the most perfect tranquility. At no point

Inception and Progress of the Dalmatian Insur rection-Aid from Herzegovina to the Balgarians.
The Paris journals of the 28th of October supply

details of the origin, progress and objects of the Dal matian insurrection against Austria as follows:—

details of the origin, progress and objects of the Dalmatian insurrection against Austria as follows:

The Constitutionnel says:—"A telegram from Vienns morms us that the insurrection in Dalmatis has not been suppressed, and that the Emperor Francis Joseph delayed for one day his departure for Constantinopie in order to meet at Festh his Ministers in council. At that moeting the measures to be taken were to be resolved on. It appears that in Vienna but a limited latth is attached to the promises of the Frince of Montenegro. It is certain that the Dalmatian insurgents are reinforced by large numbers of the imhabitants of Montenegro and of the Herzegovina. They some days back made a diversion towards the frontiers of Albania, but that change of ground will not be long favorable to them. The ottoman authorities nave taken all necessary measures to prevent an incursion upon Turkish territory."

The Patrie reports:—"We understand that the Ottoman government has made numerous arrests in the Herzegovina and Albania. The leaders of a movement which, was to have extended over the two provinces corresponding with the bouncary of Cattaro have been arrested. Those leaders were conducted on the 24th to the fortress of Janina, where they are at present detained. Their arrest has led to discoveries of important stores of arms and ammunion brought from without, and has established beyond any doubt the existence of a Pansiavistic movement, which, according to the authors of the projected rising, was destined to extend successively, independently of the circle of Cattaro, to Bosnia, the Herzegovina, Albania, Sorvia and Montenegro. The accounts sent from Constantinople load to the opinion that the situation is improved; but, if it were to become worse, a combined action would take place on the part of Austria and the Porte, which have just entered into a convention, by which a large body of soldiers is to be massed immediately on the Hungaran frontier and another on that of Turkey. These forces are, if necessary, to act with vigo

Bulgarian Sympathy.

the insurgents of Cattaro, interest will be taken in the following prolamation, addressed by the famous chief Luka Vob. allovitch to the inhabitants of the Herzgovina and Boania. The document is found in the Goloss of Sa. Pelersburg, of October 20, which journal extracted it a voin the Servian Zastava of Neusatz:—

which journal extracted it a one for us to open our of Neussta:—

Brothers—The moment has come for us to open our ores: ist us therefore be visitant and on the lookout. Wherever we turn our regards we see all populations sirlying to sitain their objects. Let us whe gross under the yoke of the strugge for an arous ourselves also; let ut commence the strugge for our courselves also; let ut commence the strugge for our courselves also; let ut commence the strugge for our courselves also; let ut commence phantom, and, without suffering corrective to be intimidated, let us open the campaign with boldness, and the victory will assuredly be ours! The Bulgarian people is contending for its religious independence; it seeks to win a Church of its own, so as no longer to have to groan under the oppression of a vonal and orafty Phanarlote clergy. Brothers I You know well what it is olight for one's faith and one's liberty; you are fully cognizant of the influence exercised over yet by coelesiastics. Therefore, brothers, it is our duty to make every sacrifice to obtain a clergy animated by our national spirit, sprung from the midst of our nation and imbued with the feeling of patriotism. Brothers let the voice of Bosnia and of the Harzagovina be raised together with that of our Bulgarian brethren, and we shall the more speedily accessed in populations unite their strength and act for a common object.

After this energetic appeal Luke Voukalovitch stigmanizes in strong language the clergy of Bosnia and the Herzegovina as carring little for the cause of the people and much more devoted to their own stomachs.

German Report.

The Fremdenblatt of Vienna has the subjoined:—
A letter from Zara, reproduced by one of the Vienna journals, states that everything had been for a long time organized in view of an armed insurrection at Cattaro. The attempt to recruit young men for the service of the landwehr is said to have been only a pretext, impatiently expected, for the revolt. All on a sudden the most important strategical points were occupied by companies of rebels, each about sixty strong, and the discovery was soon made that the able-bodied population of the territory had for some time past been divided into bands, which had already chosen their igaders. As a Moscow journal a short time ago contained this phrase, "No too high a price can be paid to prevent the Emperor of Austria's journey to the East," one must admit that the Dalmatian insurrection occurs very seasonably for the views of Russia.

Feeling Towards Napoleon as a Liberator. The Rinnovamento of Venice of October 21 put lishes an article containing the following passage:-

Islaes an article containing the following passage:

The Empress of the French and the Prince Royal of Prussia have passed through this city. It is, inceed, sad to see that there should exist in Italy men who do not blush to pour insult on Napoleon Ill.—
on the only friend this country has in the world. Without him Italy would not now be what she is. Consequently we must not stife the voice of conscience and gratitude. The debt we owe to the Emperor of the French is so great that it should have rendered eternal the alliance between the two nations. Alas! the result has been just the contrary! The reply may be made that the burden of gratitude has been too heavy to bear. That insupportable weight has produced in Italy two great political faults; anti-Piccimontism and anti-Bonapartism. Yes, the nation has been ungrateful toward Piccimon and Cavour on the one hand and towards France and Napoleon Ill. on the other. And yet to those two countries and to those two men Italy is indebted for the interview of Piombières and the victories Magenta and Solferino-that is to say, for her independence. There are, however, among us irrational men, who are incessantly repeating that Napoleon betrayed us at Villafranca, that he wished to humiliate us in ceding Venetia, and lastly, that it is to Prussia alone, who is so disinterested, that we owe our liberty.

IRELAND.

The Political Situation and Land Tenure Rev

olution—Mr. Gindstone's Letters.
A special meeting of the Municipal Council of Dublin was held on Tuesday, October 28, in the City Hail, to take into consideration the reply of the Right Honorable W. E. Giadstone, M. P., to the address of the corporation, adopted on the 23d August last, and to transact other business. The Lord Mayor Possided.

tion:—

HAWARDEN, Chester, Oct. 18, 1869.

MY Loud—I have had the honor to receive the very gratifying address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the city of Dublin. It will be a cause of lively satisfaction to my colleagues, as it is to myself, to know from a source of such unquestionable authority as your distinguished municipality that their conduct in regard to legislation for Ireland during the past session of Parisament is approved in the capital of that country. We acknowledge conselves to counder a solemn obligation to deal to the best of our ability in a like spirit of justice and equality with other subjects not yet happily adjusted. And in the arduous work before as we derive great cheouragement from the condidence which has been accorded to us through their representatives by the derive great encouragement from the condidence which has been accorded to us through their representatives by the people of each of three united kingdoms. In regard to the release of the portion of the Fenian prisoners still in connecessary of the proton of the Fenian prisoners still in connecest, I respectfully refer your Lordship to the accompanying copy of a letter which i have addressed to the chairman of a committee connected with the serilest of the most letter which is have addressed to the chairman of a committee connected with the serilest of the control of the benevalent of the control of the benevalent rived at our conclusion windout giving to the subject in at its bearings that anxious consideration which was due to it on many accounts, and not issued on account of the benevolent interest in it that has been expressed by your lordship, and by your colleagues of the municipal body.

I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's faithful and obedient servant,
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Durain.

THE ODD FELLOWS! SOCIETY OF CORE AND THE PRISONERS.

The following memorial on behalf of the Irish prisoners was forwarded to Mr. Gladstone on the 22d of October by Mr. J. P. Maguiro, M. P.—

TO THE BRUSH HON. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE, M. P., First Lord of the Treasury:—

BIR—We, the members of the Independent Order of Odd

First Lord of the Treasury:— A C., St. W., the members of the Independent Order of Odd Pellows, Manchester Unity (Cork district, most respectfully solicit your powerful influence with her Majesty the Queen, that she may be gradiously pleased to result the sectiones on that she may be gradiously pleased to result the sectiones on the control of the c

political offences, and resolvent and its families.

We humbly hope that this appeal will receive your kind sympathy, particularly as it proceeds from a section of a nobe society established for the relief of the sick and distressed of its brethren, whose first and most obershed motto is charity and from whose meetings and councils politics are

JOHN J. STACK,
Provincial Grand Master,
MARTIN MILL-ERICK,
Deputy Provincial Grand Master,
JOHN BERMINGHAM,
Provincial Gorresponding Secretary,
To which the following reply was received:—

To which the following reply was received:—
No. 10 Downing Stragt, Whitehall.
No. 10 Downing Stragt, Whitehall.
Oct. 23, 1893. 5
your letter transmitting the momortal on behalf of the political prisoners from the Odd Fellows' Society of Cork. Mr.
Gladatone whelms me to make you that it is with shoore region of the principal of the political to the political stragger of the principal of the political stragger when the control of the principal of the political stragger of the principal of the principal of the political stragger of the principal of the

J. P. M AGUIRE, Esq., M. P.

Emigration to Algeria-Bonaparte's Coloniza

tion.

[From the Cork Constitution, Oct. 27.]

The first batch of Irish emigrants to this French colony will leave Queenstown to-day by one of the Cunard extra steamers, which has been chartered for the purpose by the French government. The emigrants get a free passage, and up to yesterday evening upwards of one hundred, male and female, were booked. The steamer's destination is the port of Sona, which is about fifty miles from the place of settlement. A Catholic clergyman will accompany the emigrants to their new home.

Tricks of the Pennsylvania Monoplists.

Tricks of the Pennsylvania Monoplists.

Washington, Nov. 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, attempted last evening quite a countries a detail against his fellow members on the committee their recent conference at Boston agreed to recom mend a material reduction in the duty on coal if not its admission to the free list. Mr. Kelley suddenly made his appearance here yesterday and endeavmade his appearance here yesterday and endeavored to see the President and ware him against the directal consequence which would cause if the monopolists in Pennsylvania were no longer "protected" in their coal and if by the admission of Nova Scotia coal the public at large, and the poor especially, were enabled to buy their coal at from two to three dollars a ton less than they now have to pay. Not obtaining an authence of the President, he rushed breatnlessly to Newspaper row, on Fourteenth street, and got some of the good-natured sorbes there to telegraph off a buncombe despaten as to the dreadful effects upon the revenue which a remission of the duty on coal would entail, and, above all, that it would absolutely have the effect of postponing—only think of it—the annexation of Cauada.

Mr. Kelley evidently believes that the public are fools to be humbugged by such absurd claptrap. The question of cheap fuel cannot be set asside by any sine as to its effects upon annexation, which may or may not be deserted, and Mr. Kelley will be obliged to produce much more weights and realistic reasons before he will be able to convince the consumers of coal in the United States that it is to their interest to continue to pay two dollars on every tou of coal they consume for the benefit of the Pennsylvania "horse leoches."

As a matter of fact it is well known that if we continue to impose the exorbitant tax which now exists on foreign coal that the government of Canada will be compelied, in self-derence, to impose a duty also on coal, and it is stated that a Canadian duty of but fifty fents a ton will successfully exchase American coal from Canada and enable the Nova Scotia coal to get the content of the Pennsylvania in Nova ored to see the President and ward bim against th

Scotis and effectually put an end to any talk of "annexation."

Official returns of the Treasury Department show
that the amount of American coal exported to
Canada (from Ohio and Pounsylvania) during the
past year was 165,855 tons, of a gold value of
past year was 165,855 tons, of a gold value of
past year was 165,855 tons, of a gold value of
past year was 165,855 tons, of a gold value of
past year was 165,855 tons, of a gold value of
past year was 165,855 tons, of a gold value
posed a duty of fifty cents a to on it.

But Pennsylvania is not content with this large
market in Canada. They must also continue so tax
the American avenues here and exclude Nova Scotis,
coal; and, failing to convince the Committee of
Ways and Means (highly protective as it is) of the
justise of the duty, Mr. Keiley, the Pennsylvania
Don Quixotte, has recourse to absurd and bombastictelegrams in the newspapers and silly outcries about
"annexation."

Mr. Keiley, of course, is no advocate of annexation, for that would bring Nova Scotia coal equally
into competition with Pennsylvania coal; but he
mass the cry to try and throw dust in the eyes of the
public. Let us have cheap coal, even if it lowers the
dividends of the Pennsylvania bloated coal corporations.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

A Little Unpleasantness Between James Mo-Henry and Charles Francis Adams, Jr. ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTREN RAILWAY Co., NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

I shall be obliged by your giving room in the Herald to the enclosed correspondence.

JAMES MCHENRY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWERN JAMES M'HENRY AND CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR., Esq., Brevoort House, New York:

TO CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR., Esq., Brevoort House, New York:

SIR—In your chapter of Eric your reference to me and my affairs is based on such serious errors that I am desirous of giving you an opportunity to withdraw or correct it. I shall have much pleasure in calling on you at any time or place most convenient to yourself.

Considering the gratuitous assault made on me, I hope you will appreciate the courtesy of this offer. Awaiting a reply, I am, most truly yours,

JAMES MCHENRY.

CLARENDON BOTEL, NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1869.

TO JAMES MCHENRY, Esq., Clarendon Hotel:

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CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1869.
TO JAMES MCHENEY, ESQ., Clarendon Hotel:—
Sir.—Your favor of to-day has just reached me. I shall be happy to see you here at hair-past eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, or if this does not suit your convenience, at such time on Friday before noon as you will name. I shall, of course, be most happy to reciprocate the courtesy of your note. I have the honor to be, &c., C. F. ADAMS, Jr.
BERYOORT HOUSE, Wednesday evening.

Brevoort House, Wednesday evening.

No. 31 Premerron Square, 1
Boston, Nov. 4, 1869.

To James McHenry, Esq., New York:—
Sir.—I have to acknowledge your favor of the 20th ult., with enclosure, which I have been unable to attend to until to-day. Since seeing you on the 28th ult., I have maturely considered the paragraph you refer to as obnoxious in my "Chapter of Eric," and have examined my notes as to the statements there made. I am still of the same opinion in regard to that passage as when I saw you in New York. The substance of it is gratuitous and unnecessary. Had my attention been called to it in preparing the paper, I would have stricken it out. I will now, if you desire, cheerfully withdraw it, provided my so doing can in no way be construed as an endorsement of the course pursued in the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Insisting, as I must, on this limitation of my written withdrawal of the paragraph in question, I feel bound to give my authority for the statements made in it. It contains, as I understand, three offensive paragraphs:—

First.—The reference made, as you suppose, to

ten withdrawal of the paragraph in question, I feel bound to give my authority for the statements made in it. It contains, as I understand, three offensive paragraphs:—

First.—The reference made, as you suppose, to yourself, as one "the study of whose career would read as the tale of some Arabian inght." I can hardly imagine that this requires explanation. Your success, socially and financially, in London was, I believe, on all sides acknowledged to be unprecedented. Both in England and in this country I have often heard it referred to in almost the words used by the lighest authorities, and I am still of opinion that my language was not unwarranied on this point, or, indeed, injurious to you.

Second.—I speak of the financier in question as seading the Royal Exchange into wild and unlimited investments. On this point I must refer you to the balance sheets of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, to the report of the Bank of Lomon of February, 1898; to the memory of the famous British apptainst tour of 1885, and to the columns of the Money Market Review for May, June and July last.

Third.—I refer to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway as a "bubble Western road." I am not ignorant of the fact that the recepts of that road are stated to have been over \$5,000,000 a year, nor do I desire to conect you with the eccentricties which have warped the management of its affairs in this country, which, as you forebly remarked to me, are a disgrace to America. A "bubble" enterprise is, I believe, one which, whether possessed of a basis of real value or not, is presented to the public in such a manner as to create erroanous impressions as to its prospects, either by statements of what is known to be false or the suppression of what is true. In this class of enterprises I cannot but place the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, I do so on the strength of common notoriety, of the literature of the case, some of which is before me, and with which you are doubtless familiar, and, finally, on the private statements of my f

paragraph, on the expressed ground that it was gratutious and unnecessary to the treatment of my subject in hand. I have the honor to be, &c., CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr. CHARLES F. most flattering—type the flattering the control of the control of

Pittsburg has the champion vagrant. He has been committed to the almshouse annually since 1848. One of the stoutest advocates for keeping the Bible in the common schools of Cincinnati is a Hebrew gentleman of education.

The Peoria (III.) Aidermen are paid one dollar

apiece for each meeting. An alarming increase in "special meetings" is reported.

Necessity, not compliment, is said to be the reason why ex-Secretary Seward is travelling through Mex-

why ex-Secretary Seward is traveling through meaico with an escort of 300 cavairy.

Eastern potentates many most beastly presents.

The Viceroy of Exypt has just presented to his Highness, the King of Italy, another small meangerie.

The Chicago Seenska Amerikanaren says:—

"Henry Ward Beecher ar utom all fraga Amerikan

ryktharaste man inom det and liga brodraskapets
ieder"—all of which is doubtiess very flattering to

Brother Beecher.

leder"—all of which is doubtiess very flattering to. Brother Beecher.

When Louis Napoleon made his abortive Boulogae expedition he drew a pistol on Captain Puygollier, commanding the troops at that place. Puygollier said to him. "Trince Louis or not, I don't know you. I only see a conspirator in you. It is useless for you to talk here. Clear the barracks." The death of this captain is just announced at Paris. He has been in the army ever since the Boulogue affair, but never received any promotion.

The smartest girl lives at Port Oneida, on Lake Michigan, and catches \$300, worth of trout and, whiteash in two months. Besides her fishing receipts, she has taken in over \$170 this season for berries, plotted at odd houls by herself and stater. Danger and hardship seem unknown to her. She will go out in any blow, add come in with full sails. Her white mast and blue pennon are known by popte tar atong the coast. Hoats saitud her in paging; heys swing their hats th proud recognition. She is